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BOOK REVIEWS.

CASES ON THE CONFLICT OF LAWS. By Ernest G. Lorenzen. Pp. 754. St. Paul: West Publishing Co.

The author divides the subject into two parts: (1) General provisions, (2) particular subjects.

The first chapter under part one is entitled the "Nature of the Subject." It contains extracts from the works of Dicey, Savigny, Pillet and Bustamanti, as well as extracts from judicial opinions. The other chapters under part one deal with penal laws, procedure, domicile, capacity, and form.

Under the second part is treated property, obligations, family law, inheritance, and foreign administration.

The only criticism that can be suggested in this arrangement is putting the chapter on form under general provisions. The cases in this chapter deal with the validity of contracts in respect to form. It is suggested that these cases fall more properly under part two, say in the chapter dealing with obligations *ex contractu*.

The cases selected for the text are American and English cases exclusively, and are illustrative of the topic treated. Many additional cases are collected in the footnotes, giving cases in accord with the principal case, and often brief statements of other principles accompanied by citation of authority.

A special feature of the footnotes is the exposition of the Continental law. After each topic dealt with in the text, the author has briefly stated the law of France, Germany, and Italy on that particular topic. The statement is in every case followed by citation of authority.

It is to be regretted that the limits of space prevented a fuller treatment of the law by this comparative method.

The Appendix contains the results of the Conventions of The Hague relating to the subject.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to the writers on Conflict of Laws, but the large number of very recent cases in his selection is ample proof of independent labor.

The work is in one volume of 750 pages and conforms to the other volumes of the American Case Book series. The size of the work, it is believed, is well fitted for the amount of time which is given to this subject in the best law schools.

The work is a valuable addition to the library of case books.

A. E. H.

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